BUYS a Handsome WATCH

If you call at your nearest express office, it will not cost you a cent to examine this great hargain. Send your name and address, and we will send you this handsome Watch and Chain Complete C.O.D. \$3.50. Double hunding case, Ladies or Gents size, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setme set, fitted with a richity jeweled movement, guaranteed a correct tine great hargain and equal in appearance to any \$30.00 gold filled watch warranted 20 years pay the express agent \$3.50 and express charges so they are yours. Our 20 year guarantee with each warch. Mentlon if you want Ladies or Genta size. Diamond Jowelry Co. A21, 225 Deathorn St. Chicago.

## **NEW STEEL ROOFING**

Bought at Receivers' Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to \$1.75 a square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 11' on General Merchandise. Chicago House Wrecking Co.; West 56th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS in every county to sell "FAMILY ME-

Campbell & CO., 611 Plum St., Elgin, Ill TARK best by test—74 Years. WE PAY CASE and want sore salesmen. PAY WHILL OUTSITE STARK NURSERY. Stark. Me

EARN PROOFREADING HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

Industrial Depression in Germany. The publication of the proposed new

German tariff law has called forth a good deal of more or less heated comment in the European press, which is not limited to the merits and demerits of the law itself, but covers the entire commercial and industrial condition of the empire. The failure of the Leipziger bank, one of the oldest and most conservative institutions in Saxony, followed the collapse of the large industrial concern in Cassel which had been financed by the bank, has called attention to the fact that German industry and finance is at present in a condition of great depression. The Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) recently declared that the German commercial world has for more than a year been suffering from "a real crisis." In one industry after another, it says, business is declining. "Foreign trade is diminishing, building operations are at a standstill, and capital cannot find profitable investments." Unusual speculative activity, pro-agrarian legislation, and the failure of the Prussian wheat and rye harvest are, in the opinion of this journal, the prime causes of the present financial stringency in Germany. The government, it fears, will find considerable difficulty when it comes to settle the economic policy upon which it proposes to negotiate the renewal of the commercial treaties in 1903 and the framing of new ones. In the war between the agrarians and manufacturers, the government has hitherto maintained a "nicely balanced neutrality." The agrarians demand high duties on foodstuffs in the interests of the landowners and peasants from beyond the Elbe. The manufacturers demand low duties on foodstuffs in the interests of traders and artisans of the west and south. The German empire and the kingdom of Prussia have need of both classes. . It is the landowners who form the corps of officers, and the peasants' sons who are the backbone of the army. It is the manufacturers, on the other hand, who furnish the sinews of war, without which the army, to say nothing of the navy, cannot be adequately supported. It is they, too, whose enterprise beyond the seas is, as the emperor perceives, the only foundation on which the great commercial and maritime designs he cherishes can safely rest. It will be hard to satisfy both parties.

Dr. Theodore Barth, editor of the Nation (Berlin), contributes to the Revue de Paris an exhaustive study of the economic situation in Germany. The empire, he declares, has been said to be in danger from the "red specter" of socialism. It is, however, in much more immediate peril from the "green terror" of agrarianism. This terror is "real, living, has a solid appetite and a robust vitality." The danger, he says, arises principally from the fact that, while Germany is becoming every year more and more an industrial nation, at the same time each

year the relative importance of her agricultural interests is becoming less.

"Germany has already become an industrial power. The portion of the national wealth produced by agriculture is continually becoming of less importance. Agriculture is the occupation of only about one-quarter of the population and it yields less than one-quarter of the national revenue. It it evident that the constant diminution in the relative importance of agriculture must result in a displacement of the political center of gravity and at the same time the decline in influence of those agricultural representatives, the Junkers. For some years now the agrarian interests of Prussia have felt themselves menaced not merely economically, but politically as well. The transformation of Germany into an industrial world power is no longer compatible with the preservation of a large army of Junkers. For some time the empire has seen through the game of this petite noblesse with its contests for parliamentary punctilio and its arguments over minute questions of precedence. The Junkers perceive their position at court, in the army, in the government, menaced by the new order of things. . . . The whole situation is in reality a desperate struggle of the forces of a former condition against modern Germany."

Of course, concludes Dr. Barth, industry will win in the end. But it will then be faced by a yet more formidable foe-American competition.

The National Zeitung (Berlin) declares that the present depression is due principally to the wild speculation which has been carried on in Germany for the past two or three years. The empire has already borrowed largely from France and other foreign nations, and finance has not been free to move. The agrarian journals demand increased duties on imported foodstuffs, while the press of the manufacturing interests clamors for free raw materials. The Times (London) points out the dilemma which confronts the present government. It says:

"The choice between them (agrarians and manufacturers) has always been difficult, but it is more difficult than ever when both are suffering from economic depression, and each is demanding to have its burden lightened at the cost of the other. The Germans, however, have too much patriotism and too much sense not to discover and accept in the end some compromise tolerable to both."

form, is only the first draft which has yet to be passed by the reichstag, the federal council, and the government itself As printed in the official Reichsanzeiger and the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, it is very comprehensive, covering 170 pages and comprising 918 special tariffs. It is

The new tariff law, in its present

generally regarded as a victory for the agrarians. The first paragraph stipulates that in concluding commercial treaties the duty on rye shall not be reduced below 50 marks a ton, on wheat below 55 marks, on barley below 30 marks, and on oats below 50 marks. The duties fixed by the present commercial treaties are 35 marks a ton or rye, 35 marks on wheat, 20 marks on barley, and 28 marks on oats. The new minimum duties on grain do not differ very greatly from the maximum duties imposed on imports from countries which have no commercial treaty with Germany. These maximum or "autonomous" duties are fixed by the bill at 60 marks a ton on rye, 65

## greater care which has been displayed Great Stock Country.

marks on wheat, 40 marks on barley,

and 60 marks on oats. The tariff dif-

fers from its predecessors in its more

detailed specifications and in the

No better cattle and sheep country in America. Cheap lands, pure running water, and flowing wells, fine climate, no malaria, plenty of hay. Write for information to

J. C. MORROW, O'Neill, Neb. in the graduation of duties. A new feature of the bill itself is the provision empowering the federal council to extend to the German colonies the concessions made to other countries by treaty. The Allgemeine Zeitung declares that, owing to the indiscretion of a Stuttgart newspaper, the bill is published before the time set by the government, but adds that it is substantially complete. The Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) and the Frankfurter Zeitung declare that the worst fears of industrial Germany have been realized. Most of the journals, however, reserve final comments until the bill has been discussed in the parliament.

The press of Austria-Hungary is apparently much irritated over the proposed new tariff. If Germany wants a tariff war, says the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), she may find that even her partners of the triple alliance are ready to accommodate her. The Russian press is reported as also threatening reprisals, in case the tariff is passed in its present form. Germany, says M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the Journal des Debate (Paris), will find it hard to prove to her associates in the dreibund that she has the most amicable sentiments toward them when she erects such commercial barriers against intercourse. Referring to the industrial depression in Germany, The Globe (Toronto) says:

"When men are out of employment and in need of bread will be considered an injudicious time in which to put up the imposts on food. Germany's wheat crop is away below the average, and she will be compelled to import wheat or other cereals. There is no raw material so universal and so indispensable to manufacturing as the workman's food. This the new policy deliberately intends to make dear. Germany's every nerve has lately been strained to stimulate manufacturing and obtain a foreign market for the product. Now, at the moment that this created interest is in a distressed condition, another protectionist element obtains a predominance, and taxes the workman on the bread which he already finds it so hard to get. Germany evidently is in need of a Cobden."-Translations made for The Literary Digest.

## The Troublesome Tariff.

One result of the benefactions of the millionaires is rather curious, but perfectly plain and reasonable. Schwab, for instance, joined the noble band of givers, and for a while was handing out money by the thousands and tens of thousands. Mr. Carnegie is still far ahead in the size and frequency of his bestowals. Other gentlemen connected with the steel trust do not mind the number of naughts they place upon their checks. It is a demonstration of generosity without precedent in history.

Naturally it follows that money so freely given must come from extraordinary opportunities, and thus the public is learning a fact which the steel magnates are proving by their own action: that they are enjoying golden privileges under the tariff legislation of the United States. The matter is further clinched by the United States steel manufacturers who sell steel, after paying the large sums in freight, to English customers for less than they will sell it in the home market. Out of these conditions something interesting should certainly come.

President McKinley seems to realize the impending difficulties, and his idea, as intimated by his friends, is to obviate any open antagonisms by the extension of reciprocity agreements, and by the gradual amelioration of the more acute differences that now separate us from unrestricted trading with other nations, at the same time taking all care to give full protection to our own people. Altogether it is a mixed up affair, and the statesmen who can lead the way through the labyrinth will deserve all the fame that can crown success.-Saturday Evening Post.

Out With the Blossoms.

Out in the woods 'neath a sky of blue And the green trees bowing "Howdydo!"

And birds that sing at the soul of

Out in a world of blossoms!

Out in the woods where the rills sing sweet

And the violets cluster at your feet, And you hear the hearts of the wildflowers beat-

Out in a world of blossoms!

Out in the woods! . . . And the city seems

Lost away in the glooms and gleams, We are with the dreams! We are with the dreams.

Out in a world of blossoms!

-Atlanta Constitution.

## MORE BOXES OF GOLD And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics.

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and

characterless at the first trial? 3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste?

4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then note the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full 15 minutes from that time stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.)

5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.

6. Write names and addresses of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them.)

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Decision will be made between October 30th and November 10th, 1901, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containg a \$10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a \$5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best writers, a \$2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and \$1 greenback to each of the 200 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Almost every one interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause.